

THESE ARE IN STYLE

What Fall Will Bring in Women's
Coats and Hats.

MAGENTA HAS REAPPEARED

Some of the Fall Coats—Satin, Sailor
and Beaver Cloaks—Caps, Lace
and Otherwise—Home Gown.

September is kind—she is clinging to the dying summer. All womankind is grateful, for we gain thereby a short respite. We may take our time about fall toilette, when so many of the days are still gentle and balmy. There are, to be sure, a number of women who are always anxious to be at the head, and those have already donned light furs and decidedly fall dresses; but the greater number are more than content to retain the quiet and warmer of their summer clothing for a little space, and go on planning for the cooler days that will come all too soon. In the labyrinth of warm fall coloring magenta is slowly making its way towards the top. Magenta, it will be remembered, was a great favorite last year, and it is not likely that its popularity will last through another season. Just now it is fighting bravely for the ascendancy, and in both gowns and bonnets makes a brave showing. But it is altogether probable that its favor will be short-lived.

The magenta, in its brilliant shades, is employed most in velvet and feathers that trim the early felta. It is more subdued and generally shot with an alien shade, when woven into a fall cloth.

A pretty diagonal cloth of magenta is bordered with seven bias folds of black satin, put on in a series of two. The short round waist of one piece in front, closing under the left arm, has a striking arrangement of three sharply-pointed ruffles falling over the

laid, stitched at each edge. Rather large revers are in front, fall back over high, best pockets. It is a beautiful garment, double-breasted with large buttons.

The coat of heavy lace work passementerie, in black, laid over a color, is something of a favorite just now. Short capes also appear after this fashion.

But the crowning beauty of all the fall coats is a black satin, long and graceful. It is delicately trimmed with fine jet. Three curving bands of jet trim the back, at the waist line. A single cape, very short, falls over the shoulders, narrowly edged with an insertion of jet. The two ruffles that fall from the sleeves are a continuation of the cape effect, and are similarly trimmed. Narrow raven runs down the front, and bands of it encircle the satin cuffs, a few inches from the edges. In the same way are employed diminutive images, usually of Buddha, but often of fishes. They are made of lead, cast very thin by pouring the molten metal upon a board which is carved with the impressions.

To place these nuclei inside of the mussels is a process of no little delicacy. The shell is usually opened with a small instrument of mother-of-pearl, and the mantle of the animal is gently lifted. At the same time the images or pills are laid in two rows beneath the mantle. The shell is then permitted to close. Finally the mollusks are deposited in canis or pools five or six inches apart, at depths of from two to five feet in lots of 5,000 to 50,000.

In November the mussels are collected and opened. The animals are removed from the shells and the pellets or images are detached by a sharp knife. By this time they are fastened tightly to the inner surface of the shells and have become covered with a coating of nacre. The next process is to cut away the matrices of earth or load about which the artificial pearls have formed. Into the cavity thus made in each one is poured melted yellow resin, and the orifice is artfully covered over by a piece of mother-of-pearl.

The pearls are flat about the earthen pellets and are somewhat more than hemispheres. They have much of the luster and beauty of the real gems, and are sold at a rate so cheap as to be procurable by all who care to possess them. They are employed to a considerable extent by jewelers, who set them in tiaras and various ornaments of female attire. Those made from images are employed as ornaments and amulets on the caps of children. A few shells are sent to market with the pearls adhering, for sale to the curious or superstitions.

from a lake thirty miles distant, and the biggest of the mollusks are selected for the operation that is to be performed.

Into the shell of each mussel is introduced a number of small objects which it is intended that the bivalve shall coat with the pearly substance it secretes. Sometimes little pills of earth are used. Such pellets are made of mud, taken from the bottom of water courses, dried and powdered with the juice of camphor-tree seeds.

In the same way are employed diminutive images, usually of Buddha, but often of fishes. They are made of lead, cast very thin by pouring the molten metal upon a board which is carved with the impressions.

The science of making wooden legs and arms has, in recent years, almost superseded the place of the natural members that have been lost. There is almost no comparison now that is closed to a man on account of his crippled condition, and by the use of a rubber heel and toe it is made possible for a man to walk almost without perceptible impediment or limp in his gait. In fact, a man with both legs gone can now preserve his equilibrium and walk about almost as well as any other man.

The wood employed—wood being lighter and stronger for this purpose than any other material discovered—is willow or bass wood, and after it has been seasoned and carved into the proper form it is covered with rawhide and enamel to strengthen and finish it.

With artificial arms and hands a man may hold a fork, drive a horse, extend the arm at will and even write a fair hand. There is a case of a man who lost both hands and one foot, who now walks perfectly well and is able with his artificial hands to grasp light articles, open doors and feed himself.

A man with two artificial legs rides horseback and can mount and dismount readily, and another man has even walked a mile in sixteen minutes and fifty seconds, to beat the wooden-leg record. Skating and bicycle riding are other accomplishments and enjoyments from which some men with artificial limbs are not deprived.

It is curious to note that, according to the tables of percentages, farmers are the greatest sufferers, 12 per cent. of the cases of leg amputations being found in their number, while workers at the bench number 13 per cent., laborers 8 1/2 per cent. and railroad men but 7 per cent.

A NEW Explosive.

Chemists and others interested in the discovery and use of new explosives are now busy studying the component parts and character of an acid recently discovered by a chemist, and to which he has given the name of hydrazoic acid. This it is claimed, is destined to make a new era in the history of explosives. The new acid has been christened hydrazoic acid from its composition, which is three parts of nitrogen and one part of hydrogen. It seems strange that in all the years that chemistry has been studied this acid has escaped discovery till now. It is described as resembling water, fuming strongly in contact with the air and causing painful wounds when applied to the skin. The acid does not seem to be itself explosive, but the salts it forms with most of the metals are described as being extremely so. It was discovered accidentally, it seems, during the course of an obscure organic investigation, and the strange nature of its properties led to an investigation, and the discovery of the exact nature of its characteristics. Few specimens exist in this country, and the acid has not been studied to any great extent.

Milk in Parvo.

"Do you use condensed milk?" "Guess so. The milkman can put a quart of it in a pint jar." —Puck.

For a clear head and steady nerve take Bromo Seltzer—trial bottles 10c.

DOGS GET BORED.

How Man's Example Has Demoralized the Faithful Animal.

Some domestic animals can be very much bored indeed, says the London Times. This capacity seems to vary from the intelligence of the victim and with the closeness of his relations to mankind. We may well blush, for instance, when we think how man has demoralized the dog. We have taught the dog to be bored. We have corrupted him so much by our society that he can no longer depend upon himself, or even on other dogs for entertainment. A cow, it may be boldly said, never thinks of being bored. Give her plenty of grass and the company of another cow by way of gossip, give her a stream to stand in, and that cow is happy, as happy as the Buddha him self. No murmur escapes her lips, no glance of discontent shows in her placid eyes.

The dog, on the other hand, is always craving for society. A dog has been known to leave its master's house and betake itself to that of a richer neighbor, who saw more company and entertained the great. To please a dog something must always be going on.

To him the whirl of gayety means life. He is notoriously incapable of even taking a walk by himself. He detests solitude. He very seldom even takes a walk with another dog; never, perhaps, except where there is a neighboring wood with rabbits in it. The dog lives for society and sport, the sure proof of an idle and ill-occupied mind.

Nature, landscape, in spite of the Duke of Argyll, is nothing to the dog. Within doors he is always asking to be let into a room and then asking to be let out of it if he thinks there is better—that is, more dissipated and frivolous—company elsewhere. The dog who is accidentally shut out of his master's house at night howls till he is let in again, usually next morning with the milk. He keeps all the parish awake, but never manages to waken his owner.

The cause of all this disturbance is simply ennui and a sense of social neglect.

The dog could be quite comfortable in the garden, but he feels that he is "out of it," and gives as much trouble as a person who is asking to be naked to a party.

In a state of nature it is most improbable that the dog had these offensive instincts. A fox, a wolf is never bored when not in confinement; he hunts, he sleeps, he plays with his cubs. Probably savages are never bored; at corroborate you do not note men leaning against doors, or, rather, tree trunks, with an air of unpeachable indolence. They walk in and enjoy themselves. It is clearly civilization which produces ennui, notably in men, women and children, but even in dogs.

Somites of bodice adornments are now in favor, to brighten up the bodices that are no longer fresh. A pretty shoulder trimming is a single, plain band of broad dead white satin ribbon carried around the shoulders slightly lower in front, over which falls a deep cream lace of guipure de gené, deeply pointed; a bow of the pure white satinet.

Another is worn a little higher up—a wide lace collar which is carried down with a puff of white chiffon. Beneath the chiffon falls a scant lace ruffle.

EVA A. SCHUBERT.

ARTIFICIAL PEARLS.

The Highly Ingenious Chinese Method of Producing Gems to Suit.

The processes by which the Chinese produce artificial pearls are as remarkable as they are ingenious, says the Washington Star. This business constitutes quite an important industry.

It is confined to two villages in the northern province of Chihliang, which is a silk-producing region. In the months of May and June large quantities of mussels are brought in baskets

brilliantly from its retirement. A single bunch of black tips stands at the brim at the front.

A fawn felt, and a very big one, has a brim cut into three main divisions, each curving slightly upward, each edged with narrow white insertion, and a profusion of black tips in the main feature of the trimming. If we except the lovely pins of heavy jet that fall in broad plates a peculiar sort of pinion is attached to each shoulder—a double ruffle which is carried down front and back, narrowing off to a point half way down. A high gathered collar is brought down to a V in front, and around the base of the collar a flat lace is laid. The whole is edged with a tiny fringe of balls.

A beauty in the way of a fall coat has made its appearance. A light, pinky-brown is its color, its material the finest, glossiest of cloth. It falls to three-quarter length, its skirt particularly made of four separate divisions, each slightly overlapping the other, so a ruffle might, each lying perfectly flat, and each neatly stitched at its edge. A ruffe is made at the back of the neck by the same overlapping arrangement, and down each back seam a narrow shaping band is

brilliantly from its retirement. A single bunch of black tips stands at the brim at the front.

A fawn felt, and a very big one, has a brim cut into three main divisions, each curving slightly upward, each edged with narrow white insertion, and a profusion of black tips in the main feature of the trimming. If we except the lovely pins of heavy jet that fall in broad plates a peculiar sort of pinion is attached to each shoulder—a double ruffle which is carried down front and back, narrowing off to a point half way down. A high gathered collar is brought down to a V in front, and around the base of the collar a flat lace is laid. The whole is edged with a tiny fringe of balls.

A beauty in the way of a fall coat has made its appearance. A light, pinky-brown is its color, its material the finest, glossiest of cloth. It falls to three-quarter length, its skirt particularly made of four separate

divisions, each slightly overlapping the other, so a ruffle might, each lying perfectly flat, and each neatly stitched at its edge. A ruffe is made at the back of the neck by the same overlapping arrangement, and down each back seam a narrow shaping band is

brilliantly from its retirement. A single bunch of black tips stands at the brim at the front.

A fawn felt, and a very big one, has a brim cut into three main divisions, each curving slightly upward, each edged with narrow white insertion, and a profusion of black tips in the main feature of the trimming. If we except the lovely pins of heavy jet that fall in broad plates a peculiar sort of pinion is attached to each shoulder—a double ruffle which is carried down front and back, narrowing off to a point half way down. A high gathered collar is brought down to a V in front, and around the base of the collar a flat lace is laid. The whole is edged with a tiny fringe of balls.

A beauty in the way of a fall coat has made its appearance. A light, pinky-brown is its color, its material the finest, glossiest of cloth. It falls to three-quarter length, its skirt particularly made of four separate

divisions, each slightly overlapping the other, so a ruffle might, each lying perfectly flat, and each neatly stitched at its edge. A ruffe is made at the back of the neck by the same overlapping arrangement, and down each back seam a narrow shaping band is

brilliantly from its retirement. A single bunch of black tips stands at the brim at the front.

A fawn felt, and a very big one, has a brim cut into three main divisions, each curving slightly upward, each edged with narrow white insertion, and a profusion of black tips in the main feature of the trimming. If we except the lovely pins of heavy jet that fall in broad plates a peculiar sort of pinion is attached to each shoulder—a double ruffle which is carried down front and back, narrowing off to a point half way down. A high gathered collar is brought down to a V in front, and around the base of the collar a flat lace is laid. The whole is edged with a tiny fringe of balls.

A beauty in the way of a fall coat has made its appearance. A light, pinky-brown is its color, its material the finest, glossiest of cloth. It falls to three-quarter length, its skirt particularly made of four separate

divisions, each slightly overlapping the other, so a ruffle might, each lying perfectly flat, and each neatly stitched at its edge. A ruffe is made at the back of the neck by the same overlapping arrangement, and down each back seam a narrow shaping band is

brilliantly from its retirement. A single bunch of black tips stands at the brim at the front.

A fawn felt, and a very big one, has a brim cut into three main divisions, each curving slightly upward, each edged with narrow white insertion, and a profusion of black tips in the main feature of the trimming. If we except the lovely pins of heavy jet that fall in broad plates a peculiar sort of pinion is attached to each shoulder—a double ruffle which is carried down front and back, narrowing off to a point half way down. A high gathered collar is brought down to a V in front, and around the base of the collar a flat lace is laid. The whole is edged with a tiny fringe of balls.

A beauty in the way of a fall coat has made its appearance. A light, pinky-brown is its color, its material the finest, glossiest of cloth. It falls to three-quarter length, its skirt particularly made of four separate

divisions, each slightly overlapping the other, so a ruffle might, each lying perfectly flat, and each neatly stitched at its edge. A ruffe is made at the back of the neck by the same overlapping arrangement, and down each back seam a narrow shaping band is

brilliantly from its retirement. A single bunch of black tips stands at the brim at the front.

A fawn felt, and a very big one, has a brim cut into three main divisions, each curving slightly upward, each edged with narrow white insertion, and a profusion of black tips in the main feature of the trimming. If we except the lovely pins of heavy jet that fall in broad plates a peculiar sort of pinion is attached to each shoulder—a double ruffle which is carried down front and back, narrowing off to a point half way down. A high gathered collar is brought down to a V in front, and around the base of the collar a flat lace is laid. The whole is edged with a tiny fringe of balls.

A beauty in the way of a fall coat has made its appearance. A light, pinky-brown is its color, its material the finest, glossiest of cloth. It falls to three-quarter length, its skirt particularly made of four separate

divisions, each slightly overlapping the other, so a ruffle might, each lying perfectly flat, and each neatly stitched at its edge. A ruffe is made at the back of the neck by the same overlapping arrangement, and down each back seam a narrow shaping band is

brilliantly from its retirement. A single bunch of black tips stands at the brim at the front.

A fawn felt, and a very big one, has a brim cut into three main divisions, each curving slightly upward, each edged with narrow white insertion, and a profusion of black tips in the main feature of the trimming. If we except the lovely pins of heavy jet that fall in broad plates a peculiar sort of pinion is attached to each shoulder—a double ruffle which is carried down front and back, narrowing off to a point half way down. A high gathered collar is brought down to a V in front, and around the base of the collar a flat lace is laid. The whole is edged with a tiny fringe of balls.

A beauty in the way of a fall coat has made its appearance. A light, pinky-brown is its color, its material the finest, glossiest of cloth. It falls to three-quarter length, its skirt particularly made of four separate

divisions, each slightly overlapping the other, so a ruffle might, each lying perfectly flat, and each neatly stitched at its edge. A ruffe is made at the back of the neck by the same overlapping arrangement, and down each back seam a narrow shaping band is

brilliantly from its retirement. A single bunch of black tips stands at the brim at the front.

A fawn felt, and a very big one, has a brim cut into three main divisions, each curving slightly upward, each edged with narrow white insertion, and a profusion of black tips in the main feature of the trimming. If we except the lovely pins of heavy jet that fall in broad plates a peculiar sort of pinion is attached to each shoulder—a double ruffle which is carried down front and back, narrowing off to a point half way down. A high gathered collar is brought down to a V in front, and around the base of the collar a flat lace is laid. The whole is edged with a tiny fringe of balls.

A beauty in the way of a fall coat has made its appearance. A light, pinky-brown is its color, its material the finest, glossiest of cloth. It falls to three-quarter length, its skirt particularly made of four separate

divisions, each slightly overlapping the other, so a ruffle might, each lying perfectly flat, and each neatly stitched at its edge. A ruffe is made at the back of the neck by the same overlapping arrangement, and down each back seam a narrow shaping band is

brilliantly from its retirement. A single bunch of black tips stands at the brim at the front.

A fawn felt, and a very big one, has a brim cut into three main divisions, each curving slightly upward, each edged with narrow white insertion, and a profusion of black tips in the main feature of the trimming. If we except the lovely pins of heavy jet that fall in broad plates a peculiar sort of pinion is attached to each shoulder—a double ruffle which is carried down front and back, narrowing off to a point half way down. A high gathered collar is brought down to a V in front, and around the base of the collar a flat lace is laid. The whole is edged with a tiny fringe of balls.

A beauty in the way of a fall coat has made its appearance. A light, pinky-brown is its color, its material the finest, glossiest of cloth. It falls to three-quarter length, its skirt particularly made of four separate

divisions, each slightly overlapping the other, so a ruffle might, each lying perfectly flat, and each neatly stitched at its edge. A ruffe is made at the back of the neck by the same overlapping arrangement, and down each back seam a narrow shaping band is

brilliantly from its retirement. A single bunch of black tips stands at the brim at the front.

A fawn felt, and a very big one, has a brim cut into three main divisions, each curving slightly upward, each edged with narrow white insertion, and a profusion of black tips in the main feature of the trimming. If we except the lovely pins of heavy jet that fall in broad plates a peculiar sort of pinion is attached to each shoulder—a double ruffle which is carried down front and back, narrowing off to a point half way down. A high gathered collar is brought down to a V in front, and around the base of the collar a flat lace is laid. The whole is edged with a tiny fringe of balls.

A beauty in the way of a fall coat has made its appearance. A light, pinky-brown is its color, its material the finest, glossiest of cloth. It falls to three-quarter length, its skirt particularly made of four separate

divisions, each slightly overlapping the other, so a ruffle might, each lying perfectly flat, and each neatly stitched at its edge. A ruffe is made at the back of the neck by the same overlapping arrangement, and down each back seam a narrow shaping band is